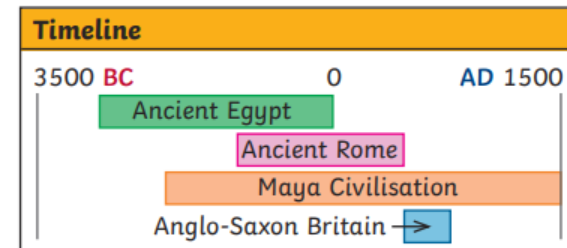
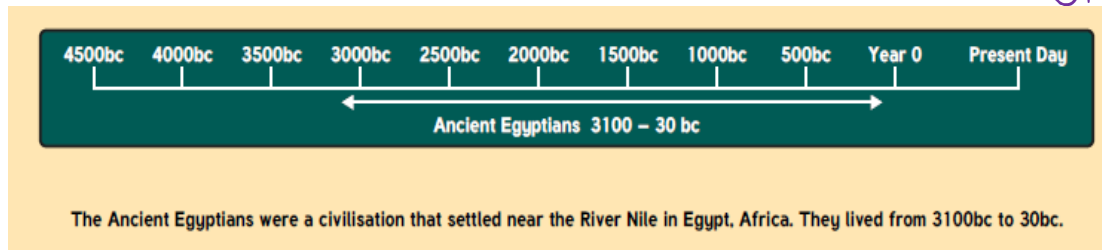


## Upper Key Stage Two Elveden Academy Knowledge Organiser: Ancient Egypt

- I am learning to.....
- Identify human settlements in Africa.
- Study the geographical features of Africa (Egypt particularly).
- Understand how people lived in the ancient civilisation of Egypt.
- Compare modern and historical life in Egypt.
- Use different sources to build a picture of events.

### Ancient Egyptian Time Line



### Key Vocabulary:

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>BC</b>            | Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.   |
| <b>AD</b>            | Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.   |
| <b>irrigation</b>    | A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.   |
| <b>silt</b>          | Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.   |
| <b>hieroglyphics</b> | A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.  |
| <b>cartouche</b>     | An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.  |
| <b>pharaoh</b>       | A ruler of Ancient Egypt.   |
| <b>pyramid</b>       | Pyramids were built for Pharaohs (the ruler) to be buried in when they died. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead person's life. |
| <b>vizier</b>        | A high official.  |

### Geography: Where is Ancient Egypt?

**Egypt**

About 90% of Egypt is covered by desert. There are 2 main deserts in Egypt – the Libyan desert and the Arabian desert. However, there are also lots of populated cities and villages, especially near the River Nile.

**The River Nile**

Many people lived near to the River Nile. This was because of many reasons:

- It provided food and water
- It was the quickest way to travel
- Crops grew well in the nutrient rich ground



|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>sarcophagus</i>   | A stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription and associated with the ancient civilizations of Egypt  |
| <i>mummy</i>         | A body of a human being or animal that has been ceremonially preserved by removal of the internal organs, treatment with natron and resin, and wrapping in bandages.  |
| <i>papyrus</i>       | A material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant, used in sheets throughout the ancient Mediterranean world for writing or painting on and also for making articles such as rope.  |
| <i>scarab beetle</i> | A large dung beetle of the eastern Mediterranean area, regarded as sacred in ancient Egypt.   |
| <i>Tutankhamun</i>   | Tutankhamun, Egyptological pronunciation Tutankhamen, was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule during the end of the 18th dynasty during the New Kingdom of Egyptian history.                                   |
| <i>Howard Carter</i> | (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939) Was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb (designated KV62) of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Tutankhamun (colloquially known as "King Tut" and "the boy king") |
| <i>discovery</i>     | The action or process of discovering or being discovered.   |

### Tutankhamun Fun Facts!

- Born: around 1342 BC
- Died: around 1323 BC
- Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BC to 1323 BC
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.



## History: Ancient Egyptian way of Life

### Mummification

Many people in Ancient Egypt chose to be mummified when they died. They did this because they believed that they had to preserve their bodies to use in the afterlife. It took about 70 days to complete the mummification process.

1. The body was washed and purified.
2. Organs were removed. Only the heart remained.
3. The body was filled with stuffing.
4. The body was dried out by covering it with a salt substance called natron\*.
5. After 40 – 50 days the stuffing was removed and replaced with linen or sawdust.
6. The body was wrapped up in strands of linen and covered in a sheet called a shroud.
7. The body was placed in a stone coffin called a sarcophagus.

### How did Ancient Egyptians write?

The Ancient Egyptians didn't use the same alphabet that we are used to. They had their own called 'hieroglyphics' (plural) or 'hieroglyphs' (singular).



### Gods and Goddesses

The Ancient Egyptians used to have many different Gods and Goddesses that they would pray to when they needed to. This is Anubis. Anubis was the God of mummification. He guided the dead to the next life. Priests often wore Anubis masks during mummification ceremonies. Anubis has the head of a jackal.



### Tutankhamun's Tomb

